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CLOSES IN AMERICA 19TH OCT.

Applications will be received by THE INTERNATIONAL
BANKING CORPORATION up to 15th October on the
following terms:-

10% on application.
20% " 2nd November.
20% " 19th December.
20% " 16th January.
30% " 30th January.

and loans will be granted against this security to enable
purchasers to pay in instalments covering longer periods.
Particulars and forms on application.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA SIMONOV AND JAPANESE JOIN HANDS.

VLADIVOSTOK, October 2nd.
The Japanese Staff announces that General Simonov's troops from Blagovestchensk have effected a junction with the Japanese forces which left Hala-Borsk at Ruchlevo Station. The defeated enemy fled northwards along the river Zee, and 1,500 Magyars, who were attempting to escape to Manchuria, were taken prisoner.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.

The Emperor of Japan has addressed a letter to all the Allied forces under General Otani which reads as follows:-

The Emperor and Empress sympathize with you officers and the men under your command in the labours undergone jointly with the Japanese Army. These labours have not escaped the notice of His Majesty, who, unceasingly prays for your health and that of the troops under your command about to become in the grip of a rigorous climate.

A NEW ARMY TO BE CREATED.

The Ufa Government has issued the following declaration:-

"All the treaties and decrees of the Moscow Soviet are annulled, and active measures will be adopted to create a new army. The final structure of the State is left to the Constituent Assembly, but the Government recognizes the right of individual territories to a broad autonomy."

PAN-RUSSIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Preparations have been made to convene a Pan-Russian Constituent Assembly, to commence on January 1st, 1919.

AN INDEPENDENT POLISH ARMY.

A great Polish Congress was recently held in Harbin and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:-

(1) To form immediately an Independent Polish Army having for its aim the freedom and independence of United Poland.
(2) To decide on compulsory mobilization of all Poles.
(3) To communicate the above resolutions to the Allied Powers, at the same time drawing their attention to the necessity of assuring the success of the undertaking by declaring, by an international act, the recognition of the principle of an independent and united Poland, with free access to the sea.

According to information received, the mobilization of all available Poles has been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and a force of 10,000 men has already been formed at Omsk under the command of Major Tehuma.

ENGLAND AND SIBERIA.

In the House of Commons, on August 6th, Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Lees-Smith that his Majesty's Government had made to the provisional Government of Siberia a categorical declaration that they had no intention of infringing the territorial integrity of Russia.

Mr. King asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the declaration of the British Government, made in the Press on July 31st, that the action of the Allies in Russia was of a temporary character, no menace to Russia's sovereignty was intended, and these objects could be obtained not a single Allied soldier would remain on Russian soil, was made on behalf of and with the consent of France, Japan, and the United States.

Mr. Balfour: We have made no declaration on behalf of our Allies. What we said on our own behalf was: "The aim of his Majesty's Government is to secure the political and economic restoration of Russia, without internal interference of any kind, and to bring about the expulsion of enemy forces from Russian soil. His Majesty's Government categorically declares that they have no intention whatever of infringing in the slightest degree the territorial integrity of Russia." It is sufficient that the various Governments should make their own declaration.

Mr. King: Is it not just as well to enforce that admirable statement of aims with the definite and express consent of our Allies?

Mr. Balfour: Our Allies may or may not think it wise to make a joint declaration. It is sufficient that the various Governments should make their own declaration.

Mr. Snowden: Will the right hon. gentleman explain what he meant by the use of the words, "to secure the political and economic restoration of Russia?"

Mr. Balfour: No, sir. I made it perfectly clear in what I said. We do not propose to interfere with the internal arrangements of Russia. She must manage her own affairs. There is nothing inconsistent with that general statement in anything I have said.

Mr. Lees-Smith: Are we to understand that his Majesty's Government does not intend to assist any of those factions in Russia which are attempting to overthrow the Soviet Government?

THE SINGAPORE HOUSING PROBLEM.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO BE
APPOINTED.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore, on September 27th, Mr. W. Peel, presiding, submitted for the consideration of the meeting an important proposal on the subject of the housing of the Singapore Housing Commission. That the proposal did not meet with the approval of the Commissioners showed that the Board regarded that any improvements which are necessary in Singapore must be suggested, approved of, and carried out, as recommended in the report, by a City Improvement Trust.

Mr. Peel's motion was as follows:- "That it is undesirable to appoint a City Improvement Trust as a body separate and distinct from the Municipal Commissioners, and that, added powers should be granted to the latter to enable them to deal effectively with town improvement schemes."

He said there were insuperable objections to the existence of two separate bodies dealing with cognate matters which were inseparable. In examining which proposals, they would see that all sorts of matters connected with Municipal activities would have to be submitted to the Housing Commission. If those were the House on which it was proposed to appoint the Trust, there remained very little for the Municipal Commissioners to do except ordinary routine work, issuing nuisance notices, granting gratuities, and dismissing midwives. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lowther Kemp seconded the resolution, urging that there was nothing in the report of the Commission to show that the work to be undertaken by the proposed Improvement Trust could not be undertaken by an enlarged and strengthened body of Municipal Commissioners with full powers, the necessary financial provisions, and the broad-minded co-operation of Government.

Mr. Roland Braddell opposed the resolution tooth and nail. He criticized their past inactivities and maintained that an Improvement Trust was urgently needed. The President's proposal would emasculate it.

Mr. Sims thought the powers of the board might be so altered as to constitute themselves into Improvement Commissioners with full powers. Their decisions must be conclusive and final. At present they were regarded as the Parish Funnies. He was glad to see that people were taking a greater interest in public affairs. There was indeed an awakening conscience of the dry bones of the town.

The motion was lost.

INDISCREET DISCOURTESY.

If an Englishman in any part of the Dutch East Indies kept his seat when Dutchmen rose to honour a toast to Queen Wilhelmina, or to honour a National Anthem, we should feel extremely pleased to hear that he had been well clouted for his boorishness. (See *The Straits Times* of September 28th).

When a Britisher, or resident here, provokes the just anger of Britishers by boorish discourtesy, we lament the incident, but we cannot honestly say that we are sorry about the black eyes and bleeding noses that the discourteous ones have to nurse. The National Anthem was being played last night at a Singapore hotel whose manager is every inch a kindly-hearted gentleman, and appreciative of the fair treatment of Hollanders in British possessions. Three boorish persons were in the hotel and they kept their seats when all others rose. Two gentlemen, long past military age, decided that the churl should rise to guard their own skins if they would not rise for gentler reasons. They took two of the offenders in hand, and a British sailor looked after the other efficiently. We need not describe the proceedings. They were brief, and those who had sat at the wrong time fled from the scene of their misbehaviour, especially Hollanders, to exercise a little discretion. Nobody asks them to come here, and when they do come it is for their own benefit. We are prepared to give them a kindly welcome and as much freedom as they will meet with in any part of the world. But we expect decent courtesy in return, and when foreigners are ostentatiously insulting they are pretty sure to discover that the average Britisher is far from being as easy-going as he looks. Such incidents as we have described are lamentable, not because British flags are hard but because some alien heads are soft.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Monday, 14th Oct.:-

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, 16th Oct.:-

7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Tuesday, 16th Oct.:-

8 p.m. Band Practice.

Wednesday, 17th Oct.:-

7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

8 p.m. Band Practice.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

Saturday, 19th Oct.:-

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

4.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

APPOINTMENT.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint C.Q.S. L. J. Blackburn to be a Temporary 2nd-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from 7th Oct. 1918.

LEAVE.

Sergeant W. E. L. Shenton, Eng. Co., is granted one month's sick leave from 10th Oct. 1918.

Corporal L. N. Leefe, Mounted Section, is granted six months' leave from 31st Oct. 1918.

L/Cpl C. H. Howell, Eng. Co., is granted three months' leave, on medical grounds, from 7th Oct. 1918.

ATTACHMENT.

No. 783 Pte. A. A. Abbas, Sig. Section, is attached to the Engineer Co. for D.E.L. duties from 8th Oct. 1918.

The following are detained for duty with the Engineer Co. and will report to the O.C. Engineer Co.:-

No. 708 Sergt. G. H. M. Bannerman, M.G. Co., No. 63 Gnr. S. Longfield, Art. Co., No. 388 Pte. H. B. Bridger, "B" Co., No. 838 Pte. R. Hunter, "B" Co., No. 84 Gnr. S. Sorby, Art. Co., No. 978 Pte. S. T. Williamson, "A" Co., No. 988 Pte. C. E. Holmes, "B" Co., No. 838 Pte. A. Ritchie, "B" Co.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. E. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 15th Oct.:-

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. E. W. JAMES.

11th to 18th Oct. 1918:-

D. E. L. duties. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters, Engine Drivers at 5.45 p.m. Electricians at 9 p.m.

Officers next for duty:- Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Marley, Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C. O's, and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:- Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sigts. (Cydenne and Parsons, R.E., and Sgt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Staff-Sigts. Barclay, R.E.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

Camp Approval Notice.

The Annual Camp of Exercise will take place between November 22nd and 18th December. There will be three long week ends:-

22nd to 25th November, 8th to 9th December and 13th to 16th December.

Special trains will be arranged for, to take men out to Camp on the 22nd Nov., 8th Dec., and 13th Dec., and to bring them back on the 25th Nov., 8th Dec., and 16th Dec.

Men are warned that 8 days in Camp are compulsory (4 days for men between 45 and 50 and as far as possible should be put in during these three week ends so as to get as many men as possible together at one time. All applications for total or partial exemption must be submitted to the Adjutant through unit Commanders not later than 1st Nov. The locality of the Camp will be low.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Peak Range.

The following will attend on the dates named:-

Tuesday, 15th Oct.:-

Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

6.30 a.m. Ptes. A. Morse and F. W. Gibbins ("A" Co.), W. L. Leake, S. H. Dodwell, W. Sinclair, F. Graham, E. R. Hallifax and G. W. Burnett ("B" Co.).

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

6.30 a.m. Lance-Corps. A. O. Long, Ptes. C. H. P. Hay, T. E. Peabree, A. G. M. Fletcher, C. F. Nightingale ("B" Co.), G. B. Dunnett, and E. Davidson (M.G. Co.), and C. D. Melbourne (Sig. Section).

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

6.30 a.m. Sergt. G. Morton Smith, Ptes. B. P. Thurstfield, E. Howard, J. W. Taylor (Mounted Section), Capt. E. D. C. Wolfe, Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore (Sig. Sec.) and any others who wish to fire at the Peak but whose names do not appear above.

Saturday, 19th Oct.:-

Part 1, Practices 3 and 4.

6.30 a.m. As detailed for Tuesday, 15th October.

PARADES "A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 15th Oct.:-

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 8.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Fire Discipline training. Dress, drill order with pouches (no dummies).

5.00 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Drill, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

5.00 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 15th Oct.:-

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Wednesday, 16th Oct.:-

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, the following men will attend at King's Park Range to fire Practices 1 and 2, annual musketry course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, No. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters, Quarry Bay. Men will parade at 5.30 p.m. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T. MACHINERY COMPANY.

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

5.00 p.m. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

7.10 a.m. Beginner's Class at Headquarters.

5.00 p.m. No. 1 gun team at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

NOTIFIED SECTION.

Tuesday, 15th Oct.:-

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 17th Oct.:-

5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 18th Oct.:-

5.10 p.m. Inspection of Arms, Ammunition, Equipment and Uniform at Headquarters. Dress, marching order, with 50 rounds ball ammunition.

RECRUITS.

Tuesday, 15th, and Friday, 18th Oct.:-

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Co., at Headquarters.

Tuesday, 15th, and Friday, 18th Oct.:-

Ground on Friday, under Sergts. Cherry (Tuesday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAILS.

On duty 14th Oct.:- M.G. Co. (4).

On duty 15th Oct.:- No. 1 Platoon (4).

On duty 16th Oct.:- No. 3 Platoon (4).

On duty 17th Oct.:- No. 3 Platoon (4).

On duty 18th Oct.:- No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Section and Signalling Section. (4).

On duty 19th Oct.:- No. 4 Platoon (4).

On duty 20th Oct.:- No. 5 Platoon (4).

On duty 21st Oct.:- No. 6 Platoon (4).

On duty 22nd Oct.:- No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Section and Signalling Section. (4).

Orderly Officer for week ending 20th Oct.:- 2nd-Lieut. F. C. Hall.

Next for duty:- 2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland.

ORDERS FOR CAMP COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. L. W. JAMES.

PROMOCTIONS.

Sergt. Trueman to the Co-Sergt-Major.

Corporal Taylor, Duncan, Jennings, Frost, Graham, to be Sergeants.

Lance-Corps. Martin, Jack, Hyde, Ramsay, Bentley to be Corporals.

Cadets. Simmons, Joseph, Hart, Angus, Lyon, Barr, McKay, Lawson, Thornhill, Spradbury, to be Lance-Corporals.

STRENGTH.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 8.	
Already acknowledged	\$2,028.50
H.E. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G.	100.00
Major D. Macdonald	50.00
Anderson, Meyer & Co.	50.00
Mrs. Dowbiggin	25.00
Mrs. Stanley M. Mayes	10.00
Colonel Han	50.00
Lo Cheung-shir	25.00
Ho Wing	25.00
Ho Kwong	25.00
Wong Lan-sang	25.00
Fung Ping-shan	25.00
Li Po-kwai, Chau Tung-sang, R. H. Kotewall, Lau Tak-po, Lau Yit-chang, Choy Chong, Tong Yat-chuen, Lo Chung-wan, Mok Kon-sang, Lu Yam-sun, Yeung Sut-wong, Li Wing-kwong, Tong Wan-ting, Chai Chung-yik, Chan Pik-chuen, Chau Ngan-ting, Yau Sui-chi, Chan Taki, Choy Hing, Pang Shi-ming, Tse Yung, Tsang Nung-keung, Look Poon-shan, Ko Yik-kam, Lau Yik-shan, Au-yung Shan-ting, Tsui Li-kong, Ho Tsang, and Chan Cheuk-ting—\$20 each	580.00
Total	\$3,028.50

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PROSECUTION.

CHINESE FIRM FINED \$100.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the manager of the Chang Hing Tong firm, of No. 84, Des Vaux Road, was summoned for failing to produce bills of lading to be endorsed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, as requested by him.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted. Defendant: The bills of lading and the export permits were given me by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. I know nothing about the matter.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that, according to the rules on the permit, defendant should have produced the permit at the exports office for endorsement.

Mr. Tratman observed that defendant had been notified twice in English and a third time in Chinese, so as to ensure him comprehending the requirements. Mr. Tratman added that he could not understand how Messrs. Butterfield & Swire could have given defendant the bills of lading.

Defendant, who was next shown a bill of lading with a signature in Chinese, admitted that it was his, but stated that Butterfield & Swire had asked him to sign and he did so.

Mr. Wolfe observed that it was defendant's business to find out. No one but the defendant was to blame.

Mr. Tratman: The fact of the matter, I take it, is that defendant asked a clerk in Butterfield & Swire's branch office to get him a permit, and, therefore, he did not know the conditions attached to it.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports had to pay attention to a great many things, and it was ridiculous that defendant did not trouble to take any care in a matter in which he was interested.

Mr. Tratman stated that he could prove that somebody from defendant's firm had been warned about submitting the permits. The reason for attention being bestowed on such cases was that pepper, which was the article exported by defendant, had a certain military use and was under very strict control throughout the Empire.

About a year ago the control was relaxed to certain extent, but since then there had been strict control, and it was necessary that all pepper above the weight of 50 piculs should be consigned to the British consul in the different ports—in this instance to the British consul at Hankow. In the present instance three shipments were made to Hankow and the stipulations were not carried out. He had three bills of lading with him, none of which were inspected, though he was specially desired to inspect them, and had intimated his desire to the firm. It was quite possible that those shipments of pepper went to Hankow without the control of the British consul at that port.

Mr. Wolfe asked whether the bills of lading had to be handed over to the consul there, and whether, if there were no control, the price of the pepper would be increased.

Mr. Tratman replied that he was unable to make any statement on the latter point. It all depended whether or not the defendant had deliberately committed the act. He asked for a heavy penalty, the total price of the three shipments being \$2,500.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that, in view of several breaches of the Imports and Exports regulations, he thought defendant should have been more careful. He fined him \$100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This League match will be played at Kowloon to-day, commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp. Kowloon team: J. P. Robinson, L. E. S. Rodge, C. J. Stapleton, K. B. Macaskill, H. H. Taylor, J. H. Mead, B. Pestonji, E. J. Edwards, H. Overy, A. de Sousa and F. Wheeler.

G.R.C. v. ORAINGOWER.

This match will be played to-day at Happy Valley and the following will represent the G.R.C.:—Cheng Chi, Geo. Lee, Henry Chang, H. Lo, Yung, Cheung Wing, Garry, Liu, Yee Mun, C. F. Lee, Wei Lee, Fan, Chua Man, Ping, James Wong, and How Fan.

A FATAL OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH BY MISADVENTURE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman aged 23 years, living at No. 31, Des Vaux Road, who was reported to have died as the result of taking an overdose of opium on September 20th.

Mr. E. Davidson watched proceedings on behalf of the Fook On Insurance Co., in which the deceased is stated to have insured her life for \$5,000. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the relatives of the deceased.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. B. Stevens, J. H. Mead and J. Jonckheer. The Coroner stated that the jury had to decide whether the deceased had taken the opium; whether it was self-administered with the intention of killing herself or whether it was an accident. Deceased was more or less a sick woman.

Dr. Y. K. To, resident physician, Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought to the Hospital on September 20th in an unconscious condition. Witness was informed that deceased had taken a dose of opium, and the Government Analyst, after examination, reported that there was a considerable quantity of opium in the contents of the stomach. The woman died the same day and he held a post-mortem examination which did not reveal any other diseased condition in the body.

Mr. Shenton wished to know whether there were various ways of taking opium.

Witness replied that opium could be injected, could be smoked or could be drunk. People who had acquired the opium habit usually took it in one of these ways. They might, or might not, mix it with wine; and they might use water. People would be likely to mix the opium in some other liquid; otherwise it would be bitter. Opium was also taken with preserved lemons. Drinking opium mixed with warm water had the same effect as morphine and would alleviate pain to a certain extent. He could not say whether the deceased was a confirmed opium-smoker.

In reply to Mr. Wolfe witness stated that he was quite satisfied that deceased was not suffering from any disease. If she had been suffering from disease it would have been apparent at the post-mortem examination.

Mr. Davidson wished to know whether a person would use prepared or unprepared opium when mixing it with wine or water.

Witness replied that he did not know, and, in reply to a further question, said that if a person desired to commit suicide, the best way would be to drink the opium.

Mr. Shenton wished to know whether the constitutional powers of resisting opium were greater in the day time than in the early hours of the morning, and witness replied that the time at which the opium was taken did not make any difference.

The husband of the deceased woman stated that on the day in question, when he returned home at 5 a.m., he noticed his wife lying on the bed with the curtains lowered. He left the room, and, while giving some orders to his girls, he heard the sound of someone breathing hard. He hurried back to the bedroom and found his wife in a fainting condition. He tried to bring her round and failing, he sent for a doctor who arrived and injected something into her hand. Witness asked the doctor what his wife was suffering from and he replied "opium poisoning."

An ambulance was then telephoned for and deceased was removed in it to the Hospital. At 8 a.m. the same day his wife died.

The Coroner: Was your wife ever ill? Witness: She was suffering for nearly three years from disease in the womb and pain in the heart. She was attended by one Chinese and three European doctors. I have prepared opium to smoke. My wife, during her illness, took opium mixed with wine on several occasions.

The Coroner: Did your wife tell you anything before her death which would lead you to believe that she wished to take her life?

Witness: No. She was not depressed, but on the other hand, was in the highest of spirits on the night previous to her death. She had also informed me that she was going to Mr. Shenton witness stated that he and his wife had got on well together. Dr. Li Hui Ching, who attended his wife, was the doctor employed by the Fook On Insurance Co., in which his wife's life had been insured for \$5,000.

One of the terms of the insurance was that should his wife commit suicide within a year of the taking out of the policy, the policy would be null and void. There were only ten more days for the termination of the year. His wife had undergone treatment for pain in the heart at the hands of several doctors. He had one son, by a former wife.

In reply to Mr. Davidson witness stated that his wife was able to consume as much opium as she wanted as it was in her charge. He (witness) was the beneficiary in the policy which had been taken out in deceased's name.

A Chinese woman stated that she accompanied deceased to the Ko Shing Theatre on the previous night. Deceased was in a perfectly happy frame of mind. A few days before her death deceased had complained of a pain in the heart. When deceased left witness after the theatre she promised to pay her a visit.

Dr. Ho Lok Kam said he had attended deceased for about three years. The pain caused by trouble in the womb was most acute. On one occasion deceased admitted to witness that she had taken some opium mixed with wine and that that had stopped the pain.

In reply to Mr. Shenton witness stated that he thought the family was a happy one and when witness went there he always found the husband at home by the bedside of his wife.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HARBOUR SWIM.

SPLENDID WIN FOR A LOGAN.

Considerable interest was evinced in the swimming race across the Harbour, which took place, under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, yesterday afternoon and ended in a very creditable win for A. Logan, one of the most promising swimmers in the Colony.

The race, which is over a course of about three-quarters of a mile, was inaugurated in 1910 and has been an annual event except in 1914 and 1915, when it was abandoned owing to war conditions. In 1908 it was won by Gagner Brotherton in the creditable time of 23 mins. 42 secs. The next two years the event went to a sailor, A. E. Thomas of H.M.S.

but in 1909 a local man, C. J. Cooke, had the satisfaction of winning. In 1910 and 1911 the race was won by T. Logan, a brother of yesterday's winner.

In 1912, Bombardier Nutty was successful but the time taken—34 mins. 3 secs.—was even as the competition was not very strong. Between 1913 and 1917, the race was only contested three times and on each occasion J. C. Finch, who is now on active service, was the winner. In 1913 he swam the distance in 23.36 secs., an improvement of over 3 minutes on any time previously recorded. In 1916 Finch's time was 23 mins. 24 secs. and last year, when he was not severely tested, he took 23 mins. 33 secs.

Yesterday the race was over the usual course from Kowloon to the V.R.C. The following were the competitors:—A. Logan, A. V. Barros, D. Laing, R. Lee, K. Patam, Seigt Strange, R.A.M.C., D. Lyon, T. M. Ross, Lam Ping Yin, C. Uosa, Bdr. Moody, A.G.A., and S. A. Marcal. Mr. A. A. Alves acted as starter, and Messrs. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, W. Logan, R. E. Bellios, with Lieut. Hall, acted as judges. Messrs. A. E. S. Alves, G. W. Avenell, D. K. Blair and W. Anderson were the timekeepers.

A big crowd had collected at the Kowloon end and there was a necessary period of waiting while the Police cleared the course of sampans, etc. A start was made at about 5.15 p.m. and the race had not progressed long before Logan took the lead. Chos started well but he swam too far out on the Wanchai side and was never able to make up the distance lost. After about 200 yards had been covered Logan was leading by 30 yards Laing and Chos, in the second position, were heading towards Wanchai. Lyon, Marcal and Barros were keeping fairly well together.

A strong tide was following towards Wanchai and all the swimmers, Logan excepted, allowed themselves to be taken too far out of the direct course. When about half the course had been completed, Logan was leading by 50 yards; Lyon was second, with Barros and Marcal swimming together for third position. Laing and Chos were somewhere between the launches following the race, which was a pity for both these swimmers were lanced for a place, knowing home Lyon seemed to tire and lost a lot of leeway by being taken out of the course.

It was only pluck and determination that enabled him to finish as well as he did. Logan kept a fairly direct course and had no difficulty in keeping ahead of his rivals. He would, in all probability, have considerably improved on his time (23 mins. 13 secs.) if he had been challenged towards the end of it. He had had someone to set the pace. Lyon finished 3 mins. and 24 secs. behind Logan, a remarkably good performance as he is a boy of only 15 years. The struggle between Barros and Marcal for third place ended in favour of the former by 10 seconds.

The result was as follows:—
A. Logan 1st 23 mins. 13 secs.
D. Lyon 2nd 33 " 43 "
A. V. Barros 3rd 33 " 56 "
S. A. Marcal 4th 34 " 08 "
D. Laing 5th 35 " 11 "
R. Lee 6th 35 " 14 "
T. M. Ross 7th 35 " 17 "

The other competitors did not finish. They were picked up by the many launches following the race.

A large number subsequently assembled in the V.R.C. where Mr. R. E. Bellios distributed the prizes. Mr. Bellios spoke in reminiscent vein of the Club of which he said he was one of the oldest members.

He had not followed the Harbour Races each year, but he had been told that this year there had been a record number of competitors and a record number had finished the course. The time taken by the winner was not as good as last year but that was because this year the swimmers had the tide against them. A few years ago it was said that the V.R.C. was still very young and very successful and he hoped that this success would long continue. The Club had made great strides in the day when the members had to swim inside a bamboo enclosure.

Mr. Bellios expressed the thanks of the Club to Mr. C. E. M. Gumley for the cup awarded to Mr. Alves for the great interest he had taken in the race, to Mr. Dyer for the launch lent for the occasion, and to the Police Force and Inspector Gordon for keeping the course clear.

Three cups were presented to the winners and solvent spoons, given by Mr. Goldsmith, of Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co. to the other four competitors who finished the course.

Cheers were called for the ladies and for Mr. Bellios before the gathering dispersed.

In reply to Mr. Davidson witness affirmed that the pain would be relieved sooner through drinking opium than through injecting it. One or two grains of opium would relieve pain.

Mr. Davidson: How much would cause death? Witness: It depends on the constitution. Ten grains will cause the death of an average person.

After further evidence Mr. Davidson submitted that, according to the evidence, the deceased had taken an overdose of opium with the intention, he thought, of committing suicide.

Mr. Shenton replied that the deceased had previously drunk opium to alleviate her pain and had done so in the present instance. The only cause for her death was that she accidentally took an overdose of the drug.

The Coroner concurred with the view put forward by Mr. Shenton.

The jury returned a verdict of "death by misadventure."

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held yesterday evening in the club pavilion. Mr. P. M. Hodgson presided, and there were present Messrs. C. B. Brown, R. P. Thurfild, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, F. E. Thomas, H. A. Nibbet, J. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, D. E. Donnelly and Major Hammond.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: The Committee's report and the statement of accounts for the past season have been in your hands for sometime, and, with your permission, I will take them as read. Your Committee consider, and I am sure you will agree, that the accounts are highly satisfactory, particularly in view of a falling off of subscriptions and entrance fees and the very high cost of material. You will observe that \$2,000 has been written off the Pavilion which now stands at \$7,000. Certain repairs and renewals have been effected but, owing to the heavy cost of building, these are only temporary and it will shortly be necessary to effect further renewals. I may say that your Committee have long had in view the necessity of increasing the accommodation in the Pavilion by adding a further storey, adding fully equipped bath-rooms and generally making the Pavilion more attractive and comfortable, but the lack of money has been the difficulty. Your Committee have felt it their duty to the debenture holders to pay off debentures whenever opportunity arose as for fifteen years only eleven debentures were paid off. Now, I am glad to say, over half of the 300 issued have been redeemed. When the war is over and our membership increases we should, with careful management, soon attain a position of financial strength such as will enable us to carry out our Pavilion scheme and at the same time offer greater facilities and comfort to members. Our President, Mr. Maitland, is now on his way back to the Colony. You will have an opportunity of electing a President for the season shortly and although Mr. Maitland has expressed a desire to retire in favour of a younger member I do not think that as long as Mr. Maitland is available we desire to look for another President. Our thanks are due to Mr. Maitland for generously presenting the Club before he went away with his five debentures. The war, which I am glad to say looks within reasonable distance of coming to an end with complete victory for the Allies, has, I am sorry to say, claimed more of our members and we have to deeply regret the loss of Mr. C. F. Cunningham, Mr. J. E. Gresson, T. J. Jones, and Mr. E. Arthur, all members of this club. Mr. Arthur was probably the finest wicket-keeper that ever performed on this ground. Mr. H. I. Jones will be remembered for the great assistance he gave us in the many concerts held on this ground.

With reference to the coming season an attractive fixture list has been arranged and, although the Club may be able to put in the field a good representative team, your committee considered that it would not be in the interests of the play, league members to enter for the Cricket League this year. The Tennis Tournament was a great success last season and War Charities benefited therefrom to the extent of \$2,000. It is hoped to start the Tournament this season very much earlier.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS-BEARERS.

The election of officers-bearers resulted as follows:—
President: Mr. F. Maitland.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. P. M. Hodgson.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. B. Brown.

Committee: The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.; Messrs. D. E. Donnelly, T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nibbet, R. P. Thurfild, M. M. Maas, R. Kennedy, F. E. Thomas and Major Robertson.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL CLAIM FOR \$1,000.

In the Summary Court yesterday, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) a case was mentioned in which J. A. da Silva is claiming \$1,000 from the British American Tobacco Co., as damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Leo d'Almada is appearing on behalf of the plaintiff and the defendants are represented by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens. Mr. Stephens asked his Lordship to order the furnishing of particulars of the claim to enable him to enter a defence, which he could not do until he knew how the amount of \$1,000 was made up.

Mr. Leo d'Almada asked for pleadings, explaining that the case was a complicated one and that pleadings would be more satisfactory.

His Lordship ordered pleadings, and adjourned the case for a week.

Mr. Stephens asked leave to file a counter-claim, explaining that he had to take this course as the defendant had a considerable sum of money belonging to the plaintiff.

The necessary leave was granted by his Lordship.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

JUST RECEIVED

BILLIARD CLOTHS.

WEST OF ENGLAND

MANUFACTURE

IN THREE QUALITIES.

BILLIARD TABLES RECOVERED

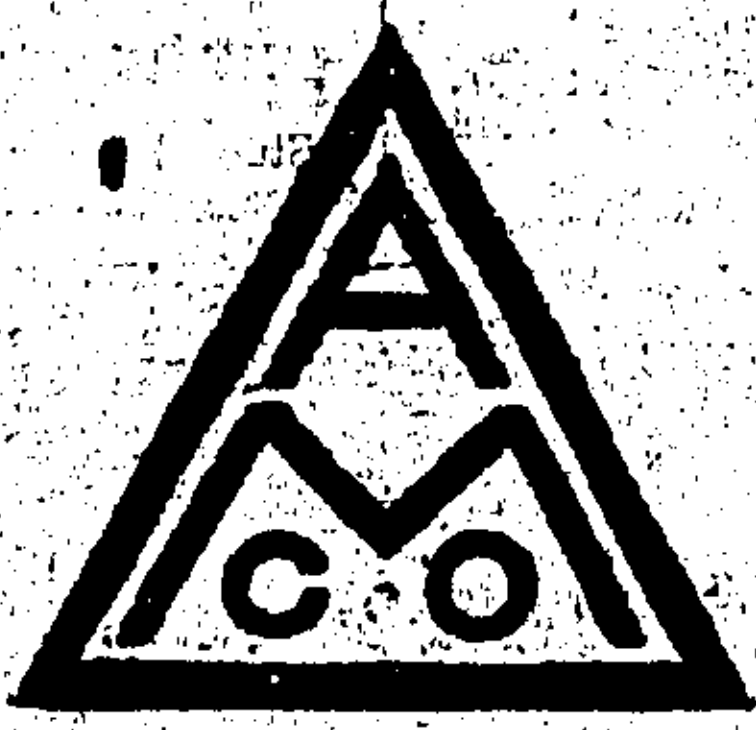
AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS CARRIED OUT BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

CRYSTALATE BILLIARD SNOOKER.

AND PYRAMID BALLS.

BILLIARD CUES AND ACCESSORIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

LATEST STYLES in Soft Felts, Caps, Straws, and the Popular Velours.

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS.

SEE WINDOW.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Vaux Road, WEST HONGKONG

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBJECT to confirmation by SHAREHOLDERS at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on OCTOBER 17th, 1918, a Final Dividend of Four per cent. (2000 p.p. share) and a Bonus of Ten per cent. (4000 p.p. share) have been declared on the working of the Company for the year ended June 30th, 1918.

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, October 10th, 1918. [2514]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

All Departments of the above are now Open after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—MRS. ALLEN, REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Acting Chaplain and Secretary. [2518]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th. Hongkong, October 9th, 1918. [2504]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES for December Settlement will be negotiated on MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1918, instead of Friday, December 27th, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee, Secretary, HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE, Hongkong, October 11th, 1918. [2519]

THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

BEG to notify the Public that they have been appointed Sole Selling Agents for MESSRS. BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

Regular supplies of Messrs. Borden's Sweetened and Sterilized Condensed Milk, also Sterilized Milk, have been arranged, the first consignment being due to arrive during the next few days.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 9th, 1918. [2507]

SITUATION WANTED.

A JEWISH YOUTH (British), just leaving School, desires a position in a Good Firm, willing to accept a nominal salary. Write Box 78, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2517]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKMAN & COMPANY, T. H. BOWEN, T. R. SCHWARTZOFF, E. H. THIEL, and J. E. DANIELS in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on

on

the 15th day of October, 1918, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being SHAIKIWAN MARINE LOT No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 98,500 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two godowns, one with coal quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

RESERVED PRICE OF \$115,000 HAS BEEN FIXED. The Property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years from August, 1890. The Crown Rent is \$410 per annum. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from

Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. [2481]

INTIMATIONS

THE TALK OF HONGKONG.

WISEMAN'S DINNER

AND

WISEMAN'S

NEW ORCHESTRA

EVERY EVENING

at 7.30

A Great Feast and a

Musical Treat.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15th. Students will be enrolled at the Education Office only, and should apply at once for entry form. [2506]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Area	Current Rent	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	12	42	60	60	2,200
					10,200

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [258]

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"KAWI"

will this trip be despatched on OCTOBER 16th from Hongkong

VIA MANILA

and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.

For particulars of freight and passage please apply to—

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAY LINES, Agents.

Hongkong, October 8th, 1918. [2481]

INTIMATIONS

"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR"

30th NOVEMBER 1918.

LADIES' STALL will again be arranged in connection with ST. ANDREW'S FAIR, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 11.30 A.M. ALICE DYER, [2489]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void. By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

LOST.

ONE CAMPHOR WOOD BOX marked GEARE HONGKONG discharged at Kowloon Wharf from the N.Y.K. S.S. "INARA MARU" on August 15th, 1918. Suitable reward to person supplying information as to its whereabouts. ILTYD H. GEARE, VACUUM OIL CO., LTD. [2483]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any

Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults

should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

FLOWERS BEAUTIFY and

make attractive THE HOME as

nothing else can do.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS, TOYS, POSTAGE

STAMPS, POSTCARDS,

&c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 672. [2484]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2480]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

A HOUSE in Wongshing Road.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2480]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT N suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings

2000. [2480]

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

GLENSHIEL and BUNGALOW, Nos. 140 and 141, THE PARK.

Apply to—

GEO. P. LAMBERT

[2474]

INTIMATION



CHRISTMAS CARDS.

DAINTY

CHARMING

PHOTO GREETING CARDS.

PICTURES OF CHINESE

LIFE AND SCENERY.

12 Cards neatly boxed.

Price \$3.50 per box.

Send them to your friends at home.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1918.

FABRICATED SHIPS.

Our mercantile marine has suffered heavily from the unscrupulous attacks of the enemy, but Sir L. C. Moxey stated recently that it was only sixteen per cent. less in gross tonnage than at the outbreak of the war. From statistics quoted by Lord PIRRIE it is evident that, but for the demands of the Royal Navy, the British mercantile marine would have been larger now than at any time of its existence. We all know that every care was taken that our "sare shield and bulwark" should be well maintained, but it is surprising to learn that, despite the tremendous activity in the shipyards devoted to the Admiralty orders during the first four years of war, Naval construction still absorbs twenty-five per cent. more labour than merchant shipbuilding. In other words, out of every nine men or women employed in the shipyards of the United Kingdom five are at work on behalf of the Admiralty while four are constructing or repairing vessels for the mercantile marine. In the year 1913 the British yards turned out more than seven times as much tonnage for private owners as for the Admiralty, and although judged by the relative cost of Dreadnoughts and tramps in pre-war days, the Naval vessels were much more costly, ton for ton, than the merchant ships, yet it is also apparent that since August, 1914, there has been an activity on behalf of the Royal Navy far exceeding anything ever previously contemplated. Nobody is likely to quarrel with the policy of ensuring safety in the vital matter of the mastery of the sea. It would be interesting to know the relative power in warships and auxiliaries of Great Britain, France, the United States, Japan and Italy as compared with the Central Powers. The odds against our enemies must be very great. The proof of that is demonstrated by Germany's naval policy. Evidently the German Admiralty realised that its Fleet would be annihilated if it were to come into action with that of the Allies in the North Sea, and the battle was fought to a finish.

It was predicted, that, during the current year, some four million tons of shipping might be turned out of British shipyards. That is nearly double the amount recorded for 1913. Remembering that thousands and thousands of skilled men from the shipyards flocked to the colours in the early days of the war, it is remarkable that such an estimate should have been made. Experience has shown that it was over-sanguine, but, from a close study of the facts and figures bearing upon this interesting subject, we are led to believe that in the first year of peace, the output will exceed that estimate. In the first place there will be an enormous reduction of work for the Royal Navy. Secondly, there will be a big influx of skilled labour to supplement that already experienced in the new methods of shipbuilding. Finally—and, perhaps, most important of all—there will be the fruits of the labours of Lord PIRRIE, Controller-General of Merchant Shipping, and his colleagues. The stimulus of patriotic sentiment will still animate the workers, for the British people realise now as never before in their history that the development and maintenance of the Empire depend upon the mercantile marine. There will be less demand for salvage operations. At present these are most pressing, and employ labour and shipping berths which would otherwise be used for new construction. Of course, it takes less time, less steel and less labour to repair a damaged ship than to build a new one, and the increased efficiency of the salvage service is one of the triumphs of the past year. But other things of great importance, also, have been accomplished. For example, the "fabricated" ship—a most ingenious design, the chief purpose of which is to reduce the amount of skilled labour necessary—has been accepted as a very clever and satisfactory extension of the principle of standardisation—a principle which now obtains in seventy-four out of every hundred ships laid down. Nor must we omit to mention the success of the efforts to build concrete ships. Rather more than one hundred berths have been authorised for these vessels, and a large number of them are occupied. Already fifty-six concrete vessels, out of the large number to be built, are nearly completed. It is not likely that this type of vessel will prove a serious rival to the steel ship in peace times because of the weight of the hull, but just now the saving of steel and of skilled labour more than compensates for that disadvantage. Indeed, much of the work on the concrete ships is actually being done by women.

The present policy seems to be for British yards to build the rather more complicated merchant vessels, such as oil tankers, meat boats, and passenger vessels, while America concentrates on the "fabricated" ships, for the construction of which conditions in the States are peculiarly favourable. These vessels represent one of the most ingenious efforts made as a result of the stimulus of war. They do not contain a single bent plate nor have they a curved frame. None of the components goes to the fire. Unskilled labour is very largely employed. The idea originated in Great Britain, and to the successful tank experiments with models must be attributed the confidence of naval architects in these vessels. Incidentally it may be remarked that the money spent on those experiments will prove most productive—a fact which emphasises the need of extending research work. It is possible that the "fabricated" ship may become the standard type for the ocean tramp, and we hope that all British shipyards will be encouraged to adopt it. Our American cousins, who have shown us what can be done in the matter of standard motor-cars, will turn out "fabricated" ships in large numbers. It is of Imperial importance that the shipyards of the British Empire should accelerate production, and we await with interest further particulars of these new efforts. At the moment, as we have said, our long experience in shipbuilding is being utilised in the construction of more complicated vessels, but in shipbuilding, as in other work, we can see the tendency to reduce the necessity for skilled labour. That will be all to the benefit of the shipyards in Hongkong.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Cunningham, D.S.O., R.G.A., was an officer in this Command before the war broke out, being then a Captain.

On one (one death) of diphtheria and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

R. S. M. McCubbing, a Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery to the H.K.V.C., a few years ago, has been promoted to Warrant rank and awarded the M.S.M.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Banister will be the preacher at John's Cathedral at the morning service to-morrow (Sunday). The Rev. J. S. Harrington will preach at the evening service.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the German Government will protest against the Chinese Prize Law as being a violation of the Declaration of London on sea warfare.

2nd-Lieut. J. F. Woods, R.G.A., who was a Bombr. in the 88th Co. R.G.A. in Hongkong when war broke out, was recently awarded the Croix-de-Guerre, and shortly afterwards given a commission.

Bishop Charles Henry Brent, of the Philippines, has been made a major in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and is to have charge of the Protestant chaplains of the Army at the front.

The many friends of Capt. R. M. de la Sola will be pleased to learn that he has completely recovered from the operation which he recently underwent. He will be rejoining the s.s. Pheupenh on her return to Hongkong.

The Rev. George M. Tichborne, who has been placed on the retired list of chaplains, R.N., was chaplain of H.M.S. "Pheupenh" when on the China Station, and served with the Naval Brigade at the taking of the Taku Forts, and the Relief of Peking, 1900.

The first news of the signing of the armistice with Bulgaria reached Shanghai through the medium of wireless telegraphy from Lyons, received by the improved apparatus which, through the efforts of M. Brolemann, has been installed at the wireless station at Koutaka.

Bomber Berry and Sergt. McArdle—the former a well-known R.G.A. footballer and cricketer in this Command when war broke out, and the latter a singer of some note in the 83rd Co. R.G.A. and at Peking—have both been killed in the fighting on the Western Front.

A social entertainment was held yesterday evening at the new Chinese Y.M.C.A., when there was a large gathering present. Cake and tea were served and an enjoyable time was spent by all. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. band was in attendance and discoursed a pleasant selection of music. At 8 p.m. Mr. David Xui delivered a lecture in Chinese on "Education."

There was a large gathering yesterday evening at the Club Lusitano on the occasion of a reception to H.E. the Governor of Macao, Senhor Arthur Tamagnini de Barbosa and Lady Barbosa. The Portuguese community was well represented, over 500 people being present, including a great number of ladies. The Band of the Philharmonica was in attendance.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe discharged the Chinese, who was charged with attempting to export 1,000 taels of opium, valued at \$14,500, to Manila, by the s.s. Leung Sang. The magistrate observed that the Police had failed to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant in connection with the exportation of the opium.

Covering 60 mow of land a new Chinese garden has been laid out on the east side of Shanghai South railway station. The garden, which is designed as a pleasure resort, contains the usual features with a 60ft. hill, rivers which will bear pleasure boats, houses and the characteristic rocky walks. It has taken over two years to lay out and covers what was previously waste land and a cemetery.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WIRELESS CONTRACT SIGNED BY CHINA.

A contract was signed on Wednesday between the Chinese Government and the Marconi Wireless Company whereby the latter undertake to supply three telegraph stations, each with a capacity of 25 kilowatts, to be installed at Kashgar, Urumchi, and Lanchow, and connecting with a smaller station to be erected at Sianfu, to act as an auxiliary to the present land lines.

These stations will far exceed any in China in transmitting power, and as a commercial telegraph circuit overland will exceed in length any in the world.

THE PRESIDENT INSTALLED.

Hsu Shih-chang, has been inaugurated as President-to-day. The Press were not invited, neither were any foreigners. The reason alleged was scarcity of accommodation; the real reason was that the authorities were not certain of the attitude which the legations intend to adopt towards the new President.

At the reception H.E. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, tendered the Diplomatic congratulations, to which the President responded.

A FIASCO.

Yesterday Parliament assembled for the election of the Vice-President, but there was no quorum and the Speaker went in an automobile to the Zoological Gardens, where a party of members were dining, but the latter, warned of the impending visit, decamped.

Votes were quoted at \$3,000 each, and there were lively scenes at the banks, the party leaders having stopped payment of cheques issued because the election failed.

THE WAR.

RUMOUR OF KAISER'S ABDICATION.

MORE COMMENT ON THE PEACE NOTE.

THREESIMULTANEOUS OFFENSIVES COMMENCED:

ATTACK ON A TWENTY-MILE FRONT:

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF LE CATEAU.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PERSISTENT RUMOUR OF THE KAISER'S ABDICATION.

Stockholm, October 10th.

There is a persistent rumour here that the Kaiser has abdicated.

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

Rome, October 10th.

President Wilson's reply expresses wholeheartedly what the Entente Governments desired. The Central Powers must now show by their deeds that the proposed armistice is inspired by good faith. BRITISH NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

London, October 10th.

The Morning Post states that President Wilson gauged the temper of his own people and the Allies rightly in refusing to come to terms with the enemy still on Franco-Belgian soil, still boasting and still unrepentant.

The Daily News states that the reply was assured of unanimous endorsement in every Allied country and an acid test of Germany's good faith would be her reply to the demand for her withdrawal from invaded territory. To comply meant a frank confession of defeat; to resist was to take the road to ruin. Any answer, except a plain "yes" would be given value. A plain "no" and war would take its course.

The Daily Express states that it is the Reichstag, and not the Kaiser, which must answer President Wilson.

The Daily Mail states: "President Wilson's determination to leave the questions of military importance to the High Command, which means Generalissimo Foch, is one he shares with Lincoln. The reply confirms his complete unity with the Allies."

The Times states: "The firm and wise reply is characteristic of President Wilson's sincerity and clearness of thought. His expression eliminates all idea of an armistice as a preliminary and the discussion does not promise an armistice even if Germany evacuates invaded territory. The evacuation is the first, but certainly not the only, condition before the consideration of an armistice is possible."

The Daily Chronicle states: "If President Wilson's preliminary enquiries are answered in full a statement will doubtless be made after consultation with the Allies and it will naturally embody much more than the fourteen points which are partly out of date. President Wilson makes it clear that there will be no armistice or negotiations till we have something more than the perfunctory Hohenzollerns to negotiate with."

The Daily Telegraph states: "Are you honest?" is the meaning President Wilson expressed in his smooth sentences with iron steel in their texture. It is a polite way of telling Germany and Austria to take their blood-stained hands off every victim. The Allies will not tolerate bluff. If Germany wants an armistice she must sue as a loser."

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

New York, October 10th.

The American Press comment on President Wilson's reply generally emphasizes that there can be no negotiations without an unconditional surrender, although President Wilson has cleverly thrown back the German insincerity upon the enemy Government who are now left without the desired excuse that it asked vainly for peace upon President Wilson's own conditions. Germany is consequently now wallowing in a terrible diplomatic hole and is bereft of any useful, home propaganda.

FRENCH COMMENT.

Paris, October 10th.

The Press unanimously welcome the tone and substance of President Wilson's reply and state that the Government is unreservedly congratulating itself on it. The papers emphasize that the waiting world will again see that good faith is the only rule inspiring the whole of the Allies.

As regards the Germans next, the Times adds that perhaps the wording of Germany's reply will exempt Austria-Hungary to whom President Wilson has wisely abstained from replying.

FURTHER ELUCIDATION OF PEACE NOTE REQUESTED.

London, October 9th.

A joint meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party has passed a resolution stating that further elucidation of the German Peace offer was absolutely necessary before the Allies' military effort could be checked. As an essential preliminary the Central Powers must withdraw their armies from all occupied territory and publicly and unequivocally declare their willingness to apply President Wilson's principles honestly and unreservedly to every question to be dealt with in the final settlement.

AUSTRIA'S EAGERNESS FOR PEACE.

London, October 10th.

There are numerous indications of Austria's eagerness for peace. A rumour in Vienna, that an armistice had been concluded on all fronts, compelled the Government to issue a warning against premature hopes. Meanwhile the German National Council in Austria is urging against a separate peace and demanding the creation of an independent German and Austrian State. It is reported that the Ministerial Council in Vienna has decided to introduce national autonomy in order to meet President Wilson's stipulation.

UNFRUITFUL DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS WITH GERMANY.

It is authoritatively stated that President Wilson does not intend entering into a series of unfruitful diplomatic conversations with Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

Reuter is informed that the official view is that President Wilson's reply forces the next step upon the enemy, from whom any fresh development must emanate.

BRAZIL'S CRUSHING REPLY.

London, October 9th.

The Press Bureau states: "Brazil, replying to the Austro-German Peace Note, states: 'We are persuaded that the war can only end with the capitulation of the militarism which caused it, and which is ruining Europe.'"

MORE THAN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED.

London, October 9th.

The demand for something more than the unconditional surrender of Germany is being intensified by columns of letters in the newspapers recanting the German crime, and urging retribution. The letters include one from Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, Professor of Military History, Oxford, who states that among the declarations, prior to the cessation of hostilities, should be the occupation of Metz, Strasbourg, Mainz, the Trentino, Trieste, and the Pola fortresses. Viscount Middleton asks for the pronouncement by the Allies that peace will not be made till retribution is exacted in German towns for the vandalism in France.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT.

The Times describes the enemy's policy of burning and destroying, as a retreat of cruel and mean black-mail. It says that German towns like Hamburg and Frankfurt must be marked down for ransom for the French and Belgian towns destroyed, apart from military necessity. The Daily Telegraph hopes that the Allies, with whom the French and Belgian Governments have announced they are communicating on the subject of reprisals, have already reached their decisions, for there is no room for delay. Germany must be given to understand that reparation will be exacted to the uttermost farthing, whatever be the German Government of the day, whether repentant or unrepentant. The Morning Post says: "The Allied Armies should visit every part of Germany after peace, and teach the Germans the meaning of defeat."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Copenhagen, October 10th.

An official statement from Berlin says that the resignation of the War Minister, General von Stein, has been accepted. Major General Scheuch has been appointed his successor.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY BADLY BEATEN.

London, October 10th.

Sir Douglas Haig states: "We inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy yesterday between St. Quentin and Cambrai, taking over 10,000 prisoners and between 100 to 200 guns. No fewer than 23 German Divisions, engaged on this front, were severely handled. As a result of this action we advanced to the whole front between the Somme and the Seneffe, rapidly progressing to the east, and capturing the enemy rear-guard detachments and isolated batteries and machine-gun posts. A number of inhabitants, left in the captured villages, met us with enthusiasm. CAMBRAI CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH."

The whole of Cambrai is in our possession. The Canadians of the First Army entered Cambrai from the north in the early morning, while the English of the Third Army pushed through the southern portions of the town.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES SINCE AUGUST.

Since August 21st, the British First, Third and Fourth Armies have broken through the whole of the elaborate series of deep defensive lines, built up of successive belts, and heavily fortified with trench-lines, including the entire Hindenburg system, on a front of 35 miles from St. Quentin to Arras. Having penetrated this battle-area to a depth of between 30 to 40 miles we are now operating far beyond and to the east of the Hindenburg defences. During these operations, and since the date mentioned, we inflicted very heavy losses in killed and wounded, have taken over 110,000 prisoners and 1,200 guns.

HAIG'S TRIBUTE TO HIS TROOPS.

This feat of arms has been performed by the British troops, who have already withstood the first and heaviest onslaughts of the enemy's main forces during the spring. Only the stubborn endurance and determined spirit of these troops have permitted them to pass to the offensive with such conspicuous success. By their heroic action in defence and attack, our men from all parts of the Empire have proved themselves soldiers of the highest order. The advance continues. We reached this afternoon the general line from Bohain to Busigny, Caudry and Cauroir.

ADVANCED DIVISIONS ON CAMBRAI-LE CATEAU ROAD.

London, October 10th.

Sir Douglas Haig states: "We continued to advance yesterday evening against gradually increasing resistance, and early in the night our advanced detachments established themselves across the Cambrai-Le Cateau road, within two miles of Le Cateau. Fighting is proceeding to the south of the main road on both sides of Caudry, also to the east of Cambrai where we progressed."

PATROLS PUSHING FORWARD.

Between the Scarpe and Lens our patrols are pushing forward and are in touch with the enemy. To the west the general line runs, Valenciennes-Lille-Desvres-Bouvy. We took possession of Sallaumines and Noyelles.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, October 9th.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states: "Air squadrons are active on the whole front and are keeping in close touch with our advancing troops. Smoke curtains were dropped around the enemy's strong points and proved of great value. Aeroplanes, with bombs and machine-guns, scattered the infantry and transport."

They dropped 21 tons of bombs and destroyed ten aeroplanes. They drove down two, uncontrollable. Seven British machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped 24 tons of bombs on railway communications and hit and derailed two trains. They started several large fires in the rail-sidings. All our machines returned.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AROUND ANTWERP.

Amsterdam, October 10th.

It is reliably reported that the fortifications of Antwerp are being vigorously strengthened. The Germans are feverishly entrenching themselves on two sides of a triangle, with Termonde as the apex and Antwerp and Brussels as the bases.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

London, October 9th.

Between 4.30 and 5.10 this morning the Third and Fourth Armies attacked on a twenty-mile front between St. Quentin and Cambrai, and advanced on the whole of this front to an average depth of three miles. The night was stormy, making the assembly of troops difficult. The assault was launched in steady rain, but, as the attack progressed, the weather cleared, favouring our operations, which were completely successful. On the extreme right of the attack the Sixth Division and part of another English Division drove the enemy from the high ground south-east and east of Mont Behrain and captured Beaurivard.

On the right and centre the Thirtieth American Division, under General Lewis, captured Brionvilliers after heavy fighting, and further north-east took Francfort, completing a successful advance of over three miles, in which the enemy was driven from numbers of farms and woods.

RESULTS OF TUESDAY'S VICTORY.

London, October 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says: "Yesterday's victory yielded us, besides prisoners, sixty square miles of territory and a great haul of field guns, trench mortars, and machine guns. Moreover, important tactical results were achieved. The enemy had been thrust back into the open country beyond any continuous defensive works."

A heavy counter-attack from the direction of Avion resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy's numerical superiority compelling us to give up ground. A naval division took the strongly fortified village of Niergues, capturing many prisoners.

CAMBRAI IN RUINS.

A succession of explosions occurred in Cambrai, reducing the town to ruins.

FRITZ ON THE RUN.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states: "The Canadian patrols were the first to enter Cambrai town this morning, when it was still burning at many points. The Canadians advanced warily through the town, and reached the eastern outskirts at sunrise, encountering only a thin screen of machine-guns. The evacuation was evidently decided hurriedly, as considerable undamaged booty was captured."

A few more German tanks appeared to-day, but were soon put out of action by our artillery, who advanced so rapidly that the tanks were knocked out almost as soon they appeared. The enemy has been hurriedly retreating all day long. Everywhere is heard the cry 'We have got Fritz on the run.'

GREATEST CHAPTER IN OUR MILITARY HISTORY.

London, October 9th.

The Press Bureau states: "The Premier has sent the following message to Sir Douglas Haig: 'I have just heard from Marshal Foch of the brilliant victory won by our First, Third and Fourth Armies, and wish to express to yourself, General Sir Julian Byng, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Horne and all the officers and men under your command, my sincerest congratulations on the great and significant success which the British Army, with their American brothers-in-arms, has gained during the past few days. The courage and tenacity with which the Empire's troops, after withstanding so many terrific onslaughts, last spring, have again resumed the offensive, with such decisive results, is the greatest chapter in our military history. The smashing of the enemy's great defensive system on the West, which he claimed was impregnable, is a feat of which we are all justly proud, and for which the Empire will ever be grateful.'"

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

London, October 9th.

A German official message says: "We broke up the enemy's assault west of the Cambrai-Bohain Road. On both sides of the Roemer Road, in the direction of El Cateau, the enemy made a deep breach in our lines but we stopped his thrust in Bohain. The southern wing attack of the enemy gained little ground. Our troops, threatened in the flank by the breach in the centre of the battle front, were forced to withdraw their wing in the western border of Fresnoy-el-Grand. In Champagne, the French and Americans, in great force, only succeeded in breaking into our lines on both sides of St. Etienne. Our counter-attack drove them out."

Between Brabant and the Arne the enemy forced his way into the Conservatoire Woods, where we brought him to a standstill."

A German official statement says: "Between St. Quentin and Cambrai we occupied positions in the rear, thereby giving up Cambrai."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF LE CATEAU.

London, October 10th.

Reuter learns that the British cavalry are in the outskirts of Le Cateau. ENEMY HOLDING TENACIOUSLY IN CHAMPAGNE.

London, October 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, states: "The Germans, in Champagne, are still holding tenaciously but have been driven back at several important points. The Germans, on both sides of St. Quentin, are retreating before the Anglo-French."

In the centre, five miles east of St. Quentin, the French are in the Wotan line of the German secondary defence system. The enemy has evidently abandoned the idea of making an effective stand in the Wotan defences which are partly in the possession of the French.

THE ALLIED LINE.

London, October 9th.

The situation of the Allied line now runs as follows: We hold: Alenquer, north of Cambrai; Hamillier, Beaudouy, Awoingt, Bertry, Busigny, the possession of the last two places being doubtful. We reached the western edge of Bohain, the western edge of Fresnoy, the west of Fonsomme, and thence our line runs due south to Metziers. We have gone through all the enemy's fortified zones in this area. The situation is growing in interest very rapidly owing to the huge salients which are growing hourly and consequently lengthening the line which the Germans must hold. There is no news regarding the whereabouts the German retreat is likely to stop.

THE ENEMY STILL RETREATING.

London, October 9th.

The fighting to-day was with only weak rear-guards. Yesterday, the enemy employed 23 divisions on a 20 mile front and vainly strove to beat back our attacks. As a consequence he was hammered in fair fight and the present retreat was forced upon him. In the Argonne, the Franco-American attacks are progressing, but there are no details.

STRENUOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES.

London, October 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on October 9th, states: "From St. Quentin to the Woevre the battle to-day progressed satisfactorily. To the east of St. Quentin, General Debeney's troops, after a bitter struggle, broke through the enemy line which, from Harly to Neuville, had been converted into a field fortress."

On the extreme right, General Gouraud's army, in Champagne, by its attack to the west of Argonne, has given us the possession of Vaux-la-Moutte, which is practically in the mouth of the Grand-Pre valley. To the north of the Arne the Germans are counter-attacking to regain yesterday's lost ground."

Everywhere the fighting is of the hardest. The Germans realise that the key to the whole manoeuvre is in the centre between St. Quentin and the Aisne, where four German armies, crowded into a narrow space, are menaced by the Allied Armies, north and east of the St. Gobain forest, and the Aisne plateau in which the Germans deemed themselves to be safe against any attack.

GENERAL GERMAN RETREAT ROUND ST. QUENTIN.

London, October 10th.

Furious Anglo-French attacks for several days past, north and south of St. Quentin, forced a general German retreat in that region to-day. Our First Army pursued the enemy rear-guards between the Somme and the Oise, everywhere shattering local resistance and taking prisoners. The Germans held the Etaves wood, and the Beaurivard village. Farther south we passed Fonsomme, reached Fontaine-Notre-Dame and captured Marcy. North of the Oise we occupied Mezieres-sur-Oise. Our advance is eight kilometres east of St. Quentin. We have taken up to the present 2,000 prisoners, also guns and numerous machine-guns. North of the Arne we repulsed violent counter-attacks and approached nearer to Cauroir. Our attacks on the Aisne valley have given us satisfactory results."

A VILLAGE CAPTURED.

London, October 10th.

We captured the plateau and village of Mont Cheutin, between Grandham and Lanson, and crossed the Aisne to the north-east of Moncheur. We captured Senne, on the north bank, after a stiff fight, taking 200 prisoners, guns and machine-guns. Unfavourable weather on October 8th, restricted our operations. Three of the enemy machines were felled and two balloons were set on fire. The weather improved at night and our bombers dropped 26 tons of bombs on several stations and the railways connecting them."

FRENCH TROOPS CROSS THE AISNE CANAL.

London, October 10th.

The pursuit of the enemy continued during the night east of St. Quentin. We occupied the Landricourt wood and passed on to Beaurivard Fontaine-Notre-Dame. North of the Aisne we vigorously pressed the enemy back. East of Oisel we held the plateau of Croix-Saint-Este. We crossed the Aisne canal further to the east in the neighbourhood of Villers-en-Prayeres. In Champagne, a vigorous attack enabled us to capture Liry and to take prisoners."

CAMBRAI IN FLAMES.

Paris, October 10th.

The British were surprised to find that Cambrai was in comparatively good condition but from 10 a.m. on October 9th there were a series of explosions near the cathedral owing to the blowing up of German mines. Fires broke out simultaneously and soon the streets near the Cathedral, the Belfry and the Place d'Armes formed an enormous brazier. The Cathedral itself was damaged but not by fire. Fanned by a wind the conflagration soon reached the other parts of the town. The explosions are continuing."

11,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

London, October 9th.

Reuter learns that yesterday between Cambrai and St. Quentin the Allies captured 11,000 prisoners and over 200 guns. We now practically hold the Cambrai-St. Quentin railway. A maximum advance was reached to a depth of five miles at Bertry on the Le Cateau Road, at 8 a.m. to-day."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FALL OF CAMBRAI.

London, October 9th.

Cambrai fell into the hands of the British on Wednesday. Three offensives, which were crowded with full success, took place simultaneously on Tuesday between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and in Champagne, on both banks of the Meuse. Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British, in conjunction with the French, made progress to a depth of five kilometres on a front of 40 kilometres. The British forces continued their advance towards Busigny and Bohain. Several thousand prisoners and important material were captured."

In Champagne, the French and American troops made progress north of the river Arne and reached the outskirts of Cauroir and Machault. In Argonne, the Americans reached the heights of Cornay. East of the Meuse, the French and American front, extending from Samogneux to Bois des Fosses, was carried 2,500 metres further north, and now runs through Conservoy and the northern part of Bois-des-Caures. Three thousand prisoners were captured, while the advance re-established the front on the positions held before the battle of Verdun in February, 1916.

GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT.

London, October 10th.

The British and French forces north, south and east of St. Quentin forced the Germans to make a general retreat. The French have taken Beaurivard, Wood, passed Fonsomme, reached Marcy, and have occupied Mezieres-sur-Oise. The advance amounts to nearly eight kilometres east of St. Quentin. At present the prisoners number 2,000, and many guns and machine-guns have been taken."

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.

London, October 9th.

In the region of Machault, on the Champagne front, General Gouraud attacked on a front of five miles and advanced to a depth of two miles, capturing a number of important points. If General Gouraud advances much further he will outflank the enemy on the Suippe, where the French have hitherto been held up. The French and Americans, to-day, attacked the heights above the Meuse on a front of seven miles, and advanced between one and two miles, nearly reaching the line from which the enemy attacked in February, 1916. There are no details of the last two named attacks, but we are progressing satisfactorily. A slight advance was achieved, to-day on the north of the Scarpe. There are no details."

FIGHTING SOUTH-EAST OF ST. QUENTIN.

London, October 9th.

A French communiqué states: "South-east of St. Quentin, at night, we carried bitterly defended German positions between Harly and Neuville-St. Amand, and enveloped the village of Neuville-St. Amand from the north. The artillery duel has been violent south of the Oise and on the Suippe front. North of the Arne the Germans attempted to deprive us of our yesterday's gains but they failed, with heavy losses. Over 600 prisoners were taken on the Arne front yesterday."

The Balkans.

London, October 10th.

A French communiqué states: "The Franco-Serbian troops continue, with extreme vigour, to pursue the beaten Austro-Germans in southern Serbia. The Serbs, on October 8th, entered Kovatz, taking 500 prisoners. The French are marching on Mitrovitz and have captured during the fighting at Perizovic, 100 prisoners, and 27 guns, including 11 heavies. The Allies, advancing on Prizrend, put the enemy detachments to flight. In Albania, we continue to advance towards El Basan and are driving back the Austrian rear-guards."

ATTACK ON TURKEY EXPECTED.

London, October 10th.

There are unconfirmed reports that General Mackensen is at Belgrade, with a large Austro-German force, and that the Porte has been informed that a Bulgarian attack on Turkey, in co-operation with the Allies, might be expected."

ITALIANS ENTER EL BASSAN.

London, October 9th.

An Italian official statement from Albania states: "After crushing the enemy's rear-guards' stubborn resistance, entered El Basan on October 7th. Our advance continues."

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

London, October 10th.

An Austrian official statement from Albania says: "The French and Serbians entered El Basan, which we evacuated."

The Near East.

London, October 10th.

A Palestine communiqué states: "The Franco-British warships entered the port of Beirut on October 10th and found the town evacuated. The Anglo-Indian infantry occupied the place on October 10th and were received with enthusiasm. The prisoners now total 75,000, and not more than 17,000 of the Turkish Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Armies escaped, including 4,000 effective rifles."

75,000 TURKISH PRISONERS.

London, October 10th.

(Continued on Page 6.)

SKIN DISEASES

Overcome by the Wonderful Blood Purifying Properties of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the disfigurement and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels, Nature asserts herself, and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the Liver and strengthening the Kidneys, which filter the Blood and throw off the impure matter through the regular channels.

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Scottish Whisky Distillers, Kilmarlock, Scotland.



THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 2.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

THE SPANISH CABINET ALL MEMBERS REMAIN IN OFFICE.

MADRID, October 10th.

It is officially announced that all the members of the Cabinet remain in office except Senor Alba, the Minister of Public Instruction, whom Count Romanones succeeds. Premier Maura becomes also the Minister of Justice.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN BELGIUM.

HOLLAND'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

THE HAGUE, October 10th.

In the Second Chamber, the Premier announced that in view of the military developments in Belgium the leave to soldiers in Zealand has been suspended. Similar measures will be taken in other Dutch Provinces if necessary.

POPULATION OF BRUGES REVOLTS.

MANY KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

The *Leeu-Neuvelles* states that the population of Bruges has revolted against the attempts of the Germans to carry out deportations. German soldiers killed or wounded many inhabitants.

MORE GERMAN BARBARITY.

POISONING OF WELLS IN RUINED DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

A despatch from the American Ambassador in Paris has been published dwelling on the German devastation and poisoning of wells in the ruined districts of France which he has visited.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "HIRANO MARU."

LOS ANGELES, October 10th.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner, *Hirano Maru*, was torpedoed and sank in seven minutes. Over 300 were on board, including 97 passengers, of whom only a few were saved. Details and precise figures are not available.

THE KAISER'S HYPOCRISY.

"FIGHTING TO DEFEND THE FATHERLAND."

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

The Kaiser, in a message to the German Industrial Associations, states: "The hour is grave. We are fighting to protect the Fatherland and the will to defend her must bind together all those of separate views."

THE NEW KING OF FINLAND.

SECOND COUSIN TO THE KAISER.

STOCKHOLM, October 10th.

The Finnish Landtag elected Prince Friedrich Karl, second cousin to the Kaiser, King of Finland. The Republicans did not vote.

A SWISS INCIDENT.

GERMANY PROMISES COMPENSATION.

BERNE, October 10th.

Germany has promised to punish the airman who burned the Swiss balloon and to pay compensation.

ANNOYING A GIRL.

An Indian pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct in Austin Road, Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted and said there was a girl in the case. She was a very honest and respectable girl working in a rattan shop, splitting rattans, and also resided with her parents. Yesterday morning she happened to go to work, and for some reason or other, went back to her mother's house. The Indian followed her and threw her a bundle containing a silk handkerchief with a ten dollar note tied to it. He shouted to the girl as he threw the bundle. The Indian had tried to talk to her several times in the streets, but she would not listen to him. Ten days ago he tried to enter the back window of the girl's house at 3 a.m., when the girl saw him and shouted "thief" and he ran away. The next day, witness sent for him but the circumstances did not warrant him being charged, as it could not be said for certain whether the defendant was the culprit or not. The defendant did not seem to heed his warning and continued forcing his attentions upon the girl. The defendant and complainant both lived in Austin Road, the defendant living two houses away from the defendant, who was a small candy-shop keeper.

The defendant alleged that the handkerchief contained \$50, and that the girl extracted \$40 from it and left \$10 there. Inspector Gordon said he did not believe that it contained \$50.

Mr. Wolfe fined the defendant \$5 and bound him over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months, warning him not to annoy the girl again.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THE MORPHINE "FIEND."

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with administering morphine to another man. Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and confiscated the morphine.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

A Chinese was charged with stealing \$60 worth of jewellery from No. 288 Shanghai Street, Yau-mat.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

AN UNAUTHORISED POSTMAN.

A Chinese was charged with importing into the Colony twelve letters without stamps affixed to the envelopes.

It was stated that defendant brought the letters from Sung Sai Hau. He pleaded ignorance of the law, and stated that some people gave him the letters to be handed over to friends in the Colony.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$15, with the alternative of twenty-one days' hard labour.

A LOTTERY TICKET CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was arrested, and the tickets were found underneath his jacket.

Defendant stated that a friend gave him the tickets.

A previous conviction for a similar offence was proved, and Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

A TROUBLESOME BOY.

A Chinese boy, twelve years old, was charged with being in unlawful possession of fifteen pairs of Chinese shoes.

A *lukong* said he was on duty at the time when he saw the defendant carrying the shoes in a basket. He stopped him and questioned him, but not receiving a satisfactory reply, he brought the boy to the Police station.

At the station he told Inspector MacDonald a different story to that told to the constable and said that a man asked him to carry the shoes and to wait for him in New Street.

Defendant said that a man stole the shoes from a steamer and promised him some money to carry them.

Inspector MacDonald said that the defendant was sentenced to receive eight strokes some time last month for stealing cigarettes.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to receive twelve strokes with the birch, and said that if he appeared another time he would be sent to goal. He was evidently preparing for a criminal career.

Inspector MacDonald remarked that the boy was beyond his father's control.

DEFRAUDING HIS EMPLOYERS.

A Chinese assistant of the Wing On firm was charged, on remand, with attempting to defraud his employers in respect of twenty cents.

The prosecution alleged that defendant was suspected of being dishonest in his dealings and a watch was kept upon him by the management. On Thursday morning the manager marked eight ten-cent pieces and gave them to an outsider, who went into the shop and bought a pound of sweets. He paid eighty cents for the sweets, but defendant did not tender a receipt.

Later on, when the manager searched for the filed duplicate, he found that the sweets were recorded as having been sold at sixty cents a pound. The ten-cent pieces were found on him.

Defendant stated that he first paid sixty cents to the shop and later on, paid in the other twenty cents. He would produce the receipt for the payment of the sum of twenty cents, and would also get a witness to substantiate his statement.

The cashier of the establishment denied receiving the money, and the assistant cashier, who was called as a witness for the defence, flatly contradicted the statement made by the defendant.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

"THE MAN WITH THE CROOKED EYE."

An Indian watchman, employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., summoned another Indian for assault. There was a cross-summons in which the position of the litigants was reversed.

Mr. Grist appeared for the complainant, and, in order to establish the identity of his client, explained: "I am appearing for the man with the crooked eye (laughter)."

Mr. Murray, who is in charge of the Petroleum Co.'s premises at Tai Kok Tsui, stated that the man who had issued a cross-summons was an ex-employee of the Company and had visited witness in the hope of being re-engaged. Witness asked him to come the following morning, and as the man was leaving the premises the Indian watchman assaulted him. When the man came to the office next day, the watchman and his three brothers again assaulted him in the presence of witness, who intervened and told them to desist.

Mr. Wolfe. That is to say, Mr. Grist's client committed the assault.

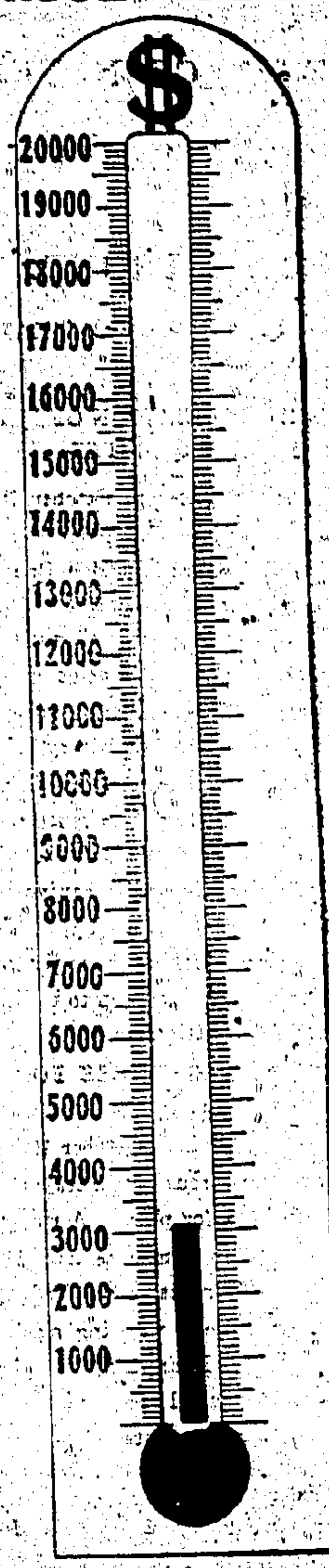
Mr. Grist observed that there seemed to have been some trouble between the two parties and the best course would be to bind them over.

Mr. Wolfe. One of the men, when applying for a summons against the other, had a bruise on the left side of the forehead. I do not know whether it was received during the fight.

Mr. Murray. As far as I know, three brothers assaulted one man. It is impossible for one man to assault three.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that a case of that sort always took about three hours to elucidate, and even then no one would be any the wiser. It was a dispute in which the actual facts could not be ascertained. He bound the parties over in bonds of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May's Rose Fund amounted to \$12,384.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY," will avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND, Government House, Hongkong.

[2509]



Guarding Our Interests.

Where would you be if those brave boys were not guarding your interests. It is your duty to guard their interests should they fall, so buy St. Andrew's WAR BOND TICKETS, Fifty Per Cent. for War Charities.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

December 31st, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

[2325]

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pain in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Two for one. Sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

MARKET'S B. 41 PILLS.

Suffered with Eczema on Limbs and Back. Nearly Drove Him Mad. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mr. J. A. MacNeil, The Allie Hotel, Sandgate, Kent, Eng., June 9, 1916.

"How much better to prevent such suffering by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczema, rashes, dandruff and pimples. Nothing better than these super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes."

Samples Free by Post. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[25-6]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THOSE WITH WEAK, FALLING, DULL, LIFELESS HAIR.

7-Day "Harrisons Hair-Dri" Home Outfits FREE TO ALL.

Nothing alive in Nature stands still. You go forward or backward. Thus, "our hair" is either healthy or unhealthy—am. millions today recognize that "unhealthy" is the word to apply to their own hair.

The health of the hair perhaps even more than the health of the body needs close attention, and the wise men and women are those who every day take stock of their hair and watch its every variation.

The question is how to restore hair health so that the most perfect of Nature's adornments may be retained in its full, radiant growth with even the most difficult conditions.

Particular arrangements have been made to send absolutely free of charge, to every man or woman who writes to the Editor of this paper, a 7-Day "Harrisons Hair-Dri" Home Outfit. There is no cost or obligation on your part.

1,000,000 HAIR-HEALTH GIFTS FREE.

The arrangements for this gigantic hair health campaign have been prepared by Edward Harrisons, Ltd.



FREE!

Every reader who desires beautiful and healthy hair should send a postcard to the Editor of this paper, and receive a 7-Day "Harrisons Hair-Dri" Home Outfit.

1. A bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri and a bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri Soap, which prepares the hair for "Harrisons" Hair-Dri.

2. A bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri and a bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri Soap, which prepares the hair for "Harrisons" Hair-Dri.

3. A bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri and a bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri Soap, which prepares the hair for "Harrisons" Hair-Dri.

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20. A bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri and a bottle of "Harrisons" Hair-Dri Soap, which prepares the hair for "Harrisons" Hair-Dri.

PROPAGANDA EXPENDITURE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

In the House of Commons on August 15th on the order for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill.

Mr. L. Jones said the Government had at last provided the House with a long-desired opportunity of putting certain questions about the Ministry of Information. Before the war there was in this country a Press absolutely free from Government interference. Our news was the fullest and our newspapers were the most informing and influential in the whole world. (Hear, hear.) When the war broke out the Government felt it desirable that some explanation should be offered to the world, in view of enemy misstatements, of the aims and the great principles which we were fighting. With this purpose in view a small department was set up under Mr. Masterman, which did exceedingly good work by bringing out pamphlets and leaflets. Soon afterwards another Committee was appointed under Mr. Maile to attend to films and wireless news. This work was carried out with increasing vigour and a comparative readiness with regard to expenditure. When the present Government came into office at the end of December, 1918, one of the first measures they took in hand was the first reorganisation of the Department of Information. Colonel Buchanan was placed at the head of the department, and he had working under him four different bodies in four different parts of London. The first was Mr. Masterman's department, which issued books and pamphlets. The second was Mr. Maile's department, which continued the work connected with cinema and wireless. He believed Mr. Maile's department was also in charge of the entertainment of our foreign visitors. It was Mr. Maile, he understood, who was responsible for the entertainment referred to in the report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which had just been issued. In that report an instance was recorded of a visit of twelve gentlemen to Dublin when £31 of public money was spent in two days in drink and 25 in cigars. The House would recognise that he (Mr. Jones) was not a good authority on how much should be spent in entertaining twelve gentlemen to wine and cigars in two days. (Laughter.) The third, and most important, department was the Political Intelligence Department, which gathered contemporary evidence from newspapers in foreign countries, and collated it for the use of the Government departments and the Press. That work was very well done, and he was glad to know it was no longer under the Ministry of Information, but had been transferred to the Foreign Office. He hoped it would remain there. (Hear, hear.)

The four departments of the Ministry were "presided" over by Colonel Buchanan, who he understood, had direct access to the War Cabinet. But the War Cabinet had many things to do, with the result that they had not much time to devote to Colonel Buchanan. Then, for a short time, the Department was under the control of Sir E. Carson, whose career there was, if he might say so, brief and inglorious. (Laughter.) All this time, whilst expenditure was going on, there seemed to have been little or no financial control, and he thought it was a direct cause of complaint of the Treasury. The Department also had reason to complain that the Treasury had not given a helping hand in the management of its finance. Judged by results the propaganda in foreign countries had not been of great value; he thought he might say it was a dead failure in Russia. Then, again, a large amount of money had been spent in Italy, and a very large amount in South America. The money spent in America itself had been the best spent of all. The Department started modestly, and for a long time, it had no hotel—(laughter)—but now it had secured an hotel and the status of a Ministry. (Laughter.) Lord Beaverbrook was a Minister without salary, but he (Mr. Jones) preferred a Minister with a salary, who would be answerable to Parliament and the country. Mr. Snagge, the secretary of the Ministry, was a director of nine companies, and was chiefly interested in rubber. Mr. Hambro, a member of that House, was the director of propaganda in Scandinavia, and Spain where he had business connections. That fact was not a good reason why he should be placed in charge of those countries. Mr. Guinness, director of propaganda in Switzerland, and Mr. Cunliffe Owen was a director of as many as thirty-three companies, mostly tentacles of a great tobacco trust. He was in charge of propaganda throughout Asia and the Far East, including Japan. Mr. Tewson was previously editor of the *Hearst* newspapers, which were formerly unfriendly to this country.

Sir H. Duffell: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Mr. Tewson resigned his appointment, which was worth over £1,000 a year, because he disagreed with the *Hearst* policy?

Mr. L. Jones said he was glad to hear it. Finally, there was Lord Rothermere, who was director of the *British Empire*. He was a director of two companies concerned with newspapers. Viscount Northcliffe had stated that he had no share in the improvement which Lord Beaverbrook had effected in the Ministry. Lord Beaverbrook also had control of the official films. One of these films was entitled, "The Man Who Saved the Empire."

An Hon. Member: Lloyd George. (Laughter.)

Mr. L. Jones: Lord Beaverbrook would have the power to decide who it was. He could put in the Prime Minister, Admiral Beatty, or himself. Proceeding, he said that a film was recently produced in Manchester depicting a German military outrage, and accompanied by the following notice on the screen: "There cannot possibly be any more trading with these people after the war." Underneath were the words, "Ministry of Information." That was a question of policy, which must be decided by the country. It was not only in regard to films that Lord Beaverbrook was taking control. Would all war

pictures and photographs require the approval of Lord Beaverbrook? Was he going to sanction what the illustrated papers were to publish? Was it true that Lord Beaverbrook wished to take over the control of all the correspondents at the front? Did he insist on being the absolute chief of all visitors to the front? He did not desire to have in his department the political intelligence department at the Foreign Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty. He had control of the wireless of the world, and he wished to control the news flashed all over the world. The news was to be collected in London and redistributed, and he was not sure that it was to stop with the war. Such power, along with the censorship, was a great danger to the freedom of the people of the country. There was talk of a daily newspaper being provided for the soldiers at the front by the Government, to contain Government information. If it were like the films that were being shown it would be used not in the interests of the country, but for purposes of propaganda. A General Election was coming on. (Cheer.) Was this newspaper to contain electioneering propaganda for the voters at the front? We entered the war as a free nation with free institutions, but we were in danger of ending it with surrender, not to the Germans whom we should conquer, but to German ideas. (Cheer.) The labour unrest in the country was not due to uncertainty about the war or the issues of the war, but to profound distrust of the Government and all their ways.

Mr. Prince said a large part of the work of the Ministry of Information in neutral countries was done by advertising. It was not proper that advertising for the purposes of the British Government should be in the hands of people with business interests in those countries. He was informed that one of the departments of this Ministry was known as the Home Information Department, and that in that department there was a special secret service. Men were employed to spy on their fellows in the labour world and trade unions, and to make secret reports to the department. It was no wonder that there was mistrust and unrest in the labour world when such methods were employed by a Government department. The House should insist upon a searching investigation, and should leave no stone unturned in order to prevent such un-British methods finding a permanent place in the public life of this country.

Sir F. Banbury, speaking as chairman of the Sub-Committee which conducted an investigation into the affairs of the Ministry of Information, said nothing of the kind just outlined by Mr. Pringle had so far come before that Committee. They found that the system of spending on large masses of circulars was not efficacious, and that the best judgment was not always used in the distribution of books. The question of finance was a serious one. Whilst the expenditure for the year ended March 31st, 1917, was returned at three-quarters of a million, and the methods of that expenditure were severely criticised, it appeared that when they came to the current year ending March 31st, 1918, they were informed by two Accountants-General that the estimate was £1,500,000 or £1,600,000. Towards the end of June Lord Beaverbrook gave evidence before the Committee, and his estimate of expenditure for the current financial year was £1,500,000. That, he thought, was evidence that Lord Beaverbrook desired to effect economy, but he also thought the Committee should again visit the Department in three or four months with the object of seeing whether the reduction was really being carried out. As to the payment made to a member of the House, he did not impute any blame to that member. His quarrel was with the Government for having made such a proposal. If the purity of the House was to be maintained nothing of the sort should occur again. (Hear, hear.)

Sir M. Barlow said hon. members had to recognise that we were very backward in the matter of publicity and in making our good deeds known. (Laughter.)

OBJECTION TO METHODS.

Mr. J. M. Robertson agreed that they should not inquire too closely into the expenditure if they got good results. Many Americans would resent the suggestion that their great nation was to be appealed to solely by means of interviews and lectures. (Hear, hear.) He suggested that the best propaganda work had been done before the new regime began. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Sir M. Wilson regarded it as a mistake to attack a department which had only just come into existence, and which was supplying the men at the front with necessary information. What they wanted was to imbue our Ministers with initiative, and they could not do that if they were to be followed up by Committees of Inquiry.

Mr. M. Curdy contended that Germany's success in Russia was due not to her military achievements, but to her propaganda. Her success in the Italian front was also due to the same cause. The need for effective propaganda would continue so long as the war lasted. He was informed that our Minister in Peking had attributed the action of China in joining the Allies entirely to our propaganda department. The Select Committee had referred to the payment of £128,000 to Reuters' Agency, but any business man would agree that, regarded purely from the point of view of publicity or advertising, the Government had obtained in value at least tenfold in excess of the amount in question, in view of the work thus achieved in counteracting what had been done by Germany through Wolff's Agency. Reuters' Agency, he understood, derived no profit from the transaction.

Major H. G. Peel agreed that, prior to 1918, there was a lot of confusion in the Information Department, but since its affairs were organised in February last, and a very able and influential man was placed at its head, a new situation had been created. We must avoid any risk of having two voices raised upon our foreign affairs, and he suggested that we might amend our Constitution somewhat on the lines which obtained in America. We should also keep in close touch and communication with our Allies in the matter of propaganda.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin, replying on behalf of the Government, said the debate had shown it was quite time not only that the House

had a discussion on the Ministry of Information, but that hon. members had some information about the Ministry. (Hear, hear.) In discussing this question any member ought to bear clearly in mind that the report of the Expenditure Committee had hardly anything to do with the Ministry of Information, which came into existence on March 4th of this year. He hoped the Ministry as constituted to-day was not going to be held responsible for the lack of twelve months ago. This was the circumstance of a party of journalists from overseas who were exceedingly anxious to get first-hand information about conditions in Ireland. It was not being run in the interests of any party in this country. The party went to Ireland, and they saw well-known members of every party in that country. The gentleman who was in charge of the party, though a man efficient at the work he had been doing, had never before taken charge of a party tried to look after any details of this kind. (Laughter.) The moment he came back he was taken to task, was removed from that kind of work, and was no longer at the Ministry. With regard to the dinner party that had been referred to in the report, he had had all the circumstances before him, and he found that it was purely an error of judgment, and he might say that the gentleman who was responsible was no longer in the Ministry. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. MacVeagh: What Government Department is he in now? (Laughter.) Mr. Baldwin, proceeding, said there was the case of a member of the House who had received a substantial allowance. He was sorry that the fact was not brought out in the report that Treasury sanction had been refused to this item. The hon. member in question had offered to refund the amount, and had assured him personally that he did not know there was anything irregular in it. There was some misapprehension as to the position of Sir Frederick Jones, who was in charge of cables and wireless when the present Minister took up his office. As soon as the present Minister took office he appointed Sir R. Jones as chief of his executive staff and his connection with Reuters' Agency was severed. The Minister had told him that Sir R. Jones' services where he was were simply invaluable. He had nothing to do with policy or finance. Where matters of policy or finance concerned they were controlled by Colonel Harold Baker, and Mr. McMillan, a well-known Scottish accountant.

Sir F. Banbury: Do I understand that the connection of Sir R. Jones with Reuters' Agency is severed?

Mr. Baldwin: For the time being, certainly. He was not, Mr. Baldwin continued, in a position to influence business for Reuters, and he was not paid a salary. Mr. Baldwin went on to explain that the connection of Sir R. Jones with Reuters was not to do with the policy of propaganda in various countries. They were appointed to control the expenditure as regarded the country that was being dealt with, and as to which they had expert knowledge. He thought it would be unreasonable to expect these gentlemen to give up their own business posts so that they would be cut off entirely from what had been their own work. He did not think it was quite fair to say that the Treasury appeared to have no cognisance of the expenditure of this department.

CLOSE TREASURY CONTROL.

The Treasury had complete knowledge of the expenditure for propaganda work, but it was not possible for the Treasury to go round to each department and look for faults. Notice of those things had to be brought to them. Sometimes, especially in the case of new Ministers, departments were apt to go too far, and it might be some time afterwards, and too late, before their attention was drawn to expenditure which they had no means of stopping. There was no truth in the report that the Ministry of Information was going to run a newspaper for the soldiers, and it was not true that they were going to control war correspondents. There was not a syllable of truth in what Mr. Pringle said about the Ministry of Information employing spies or doing any work of that kind to foment disorder and distrust amongst the working classes of this country. Nothing of the sort had been done, or would be done, and he could imagine any statement more calculated to cause unrest and trouble where it might be likely to arise. They had practically agreed as to the total figure for the year's working of the Ministry, and the figure would not be extravagant. All the specific proposals came to the Treasury for sanction, and there was an accounting officer there. One of the first-class clerks at the Treasury went twice a week to the Ministry and discussed matters connected with salaries and any other questions of interest connected with expenditure. That secured very close control and expedited decisions. Some time ago he made a request to the Ministry, which he expected would be agreed to, that they should submit to the Treasury a monthly statement of their accounts. He was quite hopeful that, with these financial arrangements, the Treasury would exercise a very substantial control over the Ministry.

In the early stages of the war we undoubtedly suffered by leaving propaganda so largely to our enemies. The world at large did not then appreciate what these islands had done in the war. Mr. Leif Jones had stated that he could not see the need now for propaganda because everyone was in the war. The right hon. gentleman forgot that the only chance the Germans had of winning the war was to turn the Allies, who could only be split by propaganda. There was no more dangerous propaganda, and none which it was more necessary to counter, than that for some time there was a strong belief amongst our Allies in France that we were not doing our share in the war. Mr. Chancellor: Lord Northcliffe told you that.

Mr. Baldwin said that had to be countered. In Italy propaganda was, at that time, making headway on lines calculated to be most destructive to the union of the Allies in that country. Public opinion to-day had far greater weight in moulding Governments and the policies of countries than ever before, and unless people had faith in their Allies and in their cause, it was impossible for them to hold together to the end. There was nothing more important than that the United States and our Dominions should know what was being done. A common form

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ADMIRALTY CLERK'S GOSSIP.

THE DESIRE TO POSE.

At Bow Street Police Court recently before Sir John Dickinson, William Maitland Maitland, of Greenleaf Road, Walthamstow, a clerk in the Admiralty, appeared on a summons charging him that on June 21st, 1918, he "did, without lawful authority, publish and communicate information as to the movements of ships of his Majesty's Allies and supposed plans of naval operations, and also information as to the passage of ships along a part of the coast of the United States."

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, conducting the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the defendant on June 21st was travelling by the 11.30 p.m. train from Liverpool Street to Chingford, when he engaged in conversation with a special constable who was obviously a friend of his. The only other person in the compartment happened to be Mr. Cecil Jones, a clerk in the Secretary's Department of the Admiralty. The defendant spoke to his friend in a loud voice on several subjects relating to ships and other affairs of the Admiralty.

Mr. Cecil Jones, residing at Chingford, said that on the night in question he was travelling in the same railway compartment as the defendant and another person. The witness had never seen the defendant before, and was attracted to his conversation in the first place by hearing him state that he was an Admiralty official. In very audible tones he was telling his friend, the special constable, about various matters connected with shipping, particularly about the regular voyages of certain vessels to this country with American troops, and the long journeys they had to make round the coast. The defendant told his friend of a scheme which he said would be carried out within a fortnight or three weeks, and advised him to watch the newspapers for the results. Next day the witness made a report to his superiors as to what he had heard.

Asked if he had any witnesses to call, the defendant said that he had asked his friend with whom he had the conversation to attend the Court, but he was too busy to do so. The defendant, on oath, denied having made the statement attributed to him.

Sir John Dickinson said that he accepted the evidence of Mr. Cecil Jones in its entirety. The cause of the offence appeared to him to be the all too common one of vanity—the desire of men to pose before their fellows as being, in the vulgar phrase, "in the know." Even as it stood, however, it was a grave offence to be committed by a person employed by the Admiralty. It was necessary to prevent the mischievous sort of thing of persons talking for talking's sake, and advertising their own small information. He must impose a penalty of £50, and the defendant would also have a pay-10 guineas costs.

Afterwards Sir John Dickinson recalled the defendant, and said that since passing sentence he had been told that the conviction might involve him in very serious consequences as affecting his career. For that reason he would reduce the fine from £50 to £20, and allow two months for payment.

of enemy propaganda was to spread in neutral countries a rumour that Great Britain was being starved, and therefore unable to continue the fight. As a proof that the work of the Ministry was well done and was appreciated, it was only necessary to refer to German newspapers, which counselled that the organisation in Germany ought to be equally efficient. He was without exact figures to show Germany's expenditure on propaganda work, but he believed that he was well within the mark when he said that our present expenditure was not more than one-seventh or one-eighth of that of Germany in any one year since the beginning of the war. This propaganda work was to be compared to the anti-submarine operations. The work was necessary, the method of working could not be disclosed to the enemy, and it must be judged by results. He had suggested to Lord Beaverbrook that, as had been done by the Food Controller, a meeting should be held with members at which there could be a perfectly frank and open discussion. Lord Beaverbrook had expressed himself very pleased with the suggestion, and had said he would gladly fall in with such an arrangement, which would be not only of great interest, but productive of good. (Hear, hear.)

JUDG BY RESULTS.

Bitter attacks had been made upon the department, and probably many more would be made. It was only fair to say that the Minister of Information was a man with a very strong personality, and men with strong personalities had this in common with the management that went on in the department. It might either attract respect, and where personality repelled, one's judgment was likely to be warped. Lord Beaverbrook had taken on a most difficult, delicate, and thankless task. "Do not," urged the hon. gentleman, "let his pitch be queer. Give him a fair chance and judge him by results, but do let us, in time of war, pull together to the extent that we do not let the personality of an individual warp our judgment as to the value of the work he is doing, or the means he has employed in doing it. I know that some prejudice exists, and so I say let us judge fairly by results, and do not let any feeling of prejudice warp our judgment." (Cheer.)

Mr. S. MacNeill (Nat. Donagel, S.) said he objected to the new Ministry because (1) it was not constitutionally created; (2) it was the twenty-fifth Ministry created since the war; (3) because its members were for the great part not members of that House, and consequently were not responsible to it; and (4) because the trail of finance was permeating the whole institution. Further, not only the head of the Ministry, but his immediate subordinates, were directors or secretaries of public companies. Four members of that unique institution, which had been established without a statute, were believed to hold among them no less than fifty-four company directorships.



Thursday, OCTOBER 24th.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

JAPANESE FIREWORKS

IN FIVE SET PIECES

ALSO

30 MONSTER ROCKETS.

This display of fireworks will prove to those who witness it the very finest ever seen in Hongkong. The fireworks have been made in Japan specially for "OUR DAY" and presented by the Japanese community for the RED CROSS funds. An expert trained for many years in the art of fireworks display will be sent from Japan for the special purpose of attending to the arrangements on "OUR DAY."

The following attractive set pieces will be given.

1. The Red Cross illuminated with Chrysanthemum blossoms. Size of set piece 24 feet square.
2. Niagara Water Falls. Size of set piece 180 feet by 40 feet; a truly remarkable display of the finest fireworks.
3. "OUR DAY" illuminated with "Morning Glory". Size of set piece 180 FEET by 36 FEET.
4. "AUTUMN FLOWERS". Size of set piece 80 feet by 40 feet.
5. The crowning joy of all "VICTORY TO THE ALLIES". Size of set piece 64 feet by 40 feet.

[2590]

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

When your organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—through any cause are unable to do their work efficiently they have an unhappy knack of compelling your attention to the fact. It may be that the first indication you have of their lack of proper condition is some slight distaste for food; a drowsy feeling after partaking of a meal; or a recurring headache in a mild form, flatulence or acidity. Attend to the call of these danger signals and you may baffle months of painful suffering. Act at once by helping your digestive system to thoroughly and efficiently do the work required of them. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, the remedy which has proved its value in thousands upon thousands of similar cases, the world over. No other remedy before the public possesses its splendid powers of toning and strengthening the stomach, and gently stimulating the action of the liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of herbs, barks and leaves, which in combination possess remarkable powers not found in other medicines. Put it to the test to-day.

YIELD TO MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE WORLD-FAMOUS STOMACH and LIVER TONIC.

[30]

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FREE.

DEFIES HEAT

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which stands the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and nasty type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib, iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.

Manufacturers, LONDON.

[31]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NARA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipments at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NARA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 12th	Oct. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"PAOING"	On 14th	Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KUNGHOW"	On 15th	Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNING"	On 17th	Oct. 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th	Oct. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 26

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 16th Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID GREGG & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO—

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	10th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	14th	14th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Transshipments with Ormsby Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

RE

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

*Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Straits	Due at	Due at
	about	about	14th	14th

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and 2nd Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be notified to the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage, Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURES	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE	KAGA MARU	12,370 tons, SAT. 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340 tons, SAT. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE	AKI MARU	12,200 tons, SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,900 tons, SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI	TOTOMI MARU	7,000 tons, FRI. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
KOBE	YETOROFU MARU	8,800 tons, SAT. 20th Oct. 11 A.M.
	KOSOKU MARU	7,600 tons, TUE. 29th Oct.

LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRINIDAD, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† KATORI MARU ... SAT. 27th Oct. at 11 A.M.

† SUWA MARU ... TUE. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila, Keelung.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: 422 and 228

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
KORBA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBUBA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 15th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and YQUIBE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers Tons Leave Hong Kong

NIFFON MARU ... 11,000 ... Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CAMARTAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAJGO, Manager, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2774 and 2775.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to!

F. RADAMELLE,

Agent,

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay, calling at Singapore, and Calcutta.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 13th Oct. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 20th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

E. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(16,000 tons, American Registry).

(10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

October 24th.

November 18th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee House Street, Tel. 1943.

Primer's Building.

